

ADEN, 1938

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Telegraphs

206 There is no internal telegraph system.

External telegraphic communication (both by cable and wireless) is maintained by Messrs. Cable & Wireless, Ltd.

The formation of the Eastern Telegraph Company (now merged in Messrs. Cable & Wireless, Ltd.) was followed by a steady development of the cable system, and Aden immediately became an important junction station, inasmuch as the Red Sea cables branch out from Aden to Bombay, Colombo, Seychelles and Zanzibar, and telegrams from England and the West generally, destined for India, Ceylon and the Far East, Mauritius and Madagascar, and East and South Africa were retransmitted from Aden into the corresponding cable eastwards.

Although, with modern improvements and inventions, retransmission by intermediate stations along a chain of cables is now effected by automatic relays, Aden has always remained an important cable centre, and is in touch with all parts of the world through the communications system of Cable and Wireless, Limited.

Messrs. Cable & Wireless, Ltd. also operates a wireless station, maintaining point-to-point services between Aden and Berbera, Djibouti, Kamaran, Perim, Mukalla, Assab, Alula and Bahrain.

Direct communication with the Yemen is provided by means of a cable from Aden, which lands at Sheikh Said on the Yemen coast opposite Peim.

The main cable office at Ras Boradli is always open for the reception and despatch of telegrams. There are branch offices at Steamer Point and Aden Camp, which serve the shipping and business centres.

Telephones

The Government telephone exchange is worked on the central battery system and has a capacity of 200 exchange lines.

Early telephone developments in Aden were associated with the defence of the fortress. The first system (a magneto one) was installed and operated by the military authorities and later, when the Air Ministry became responsible for defence, the control of the telephones naturally passed to that Ministry.

From 1921 onwards endeavours were made to get the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department to accept responsibility for the system, but it was not till 1933 that the Indian authorities took it over. By that time the magneto exchange and the overhead lines had reached the end of their useful life. The old system was therefore discontinued and a new central battery system constructed at a cost (including buildings) of about Rs. 1,50,000.

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The present rates for direct connections are :—

	Rs.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange	300 per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof	40
An extension in the same building costs	120

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS

653

Public Works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this Department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus 7½ per cent. for office accommodation, and other incidental expenses.

Works in connection with roads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply are carried out by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

Justice and Crime

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal
695 jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High
Court of Judicature at Bombay—

681

(a) in civil cases—

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject matter in dispute in appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards,

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted; and

(b) in criminal cases, from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not, is deemed to have been lodged and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council—

(a) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second

ADEN, 1937

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DESCRIPTION.

The Aden peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; 123
 Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high and there 131
 are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies westward 368
 and north-west of the peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are 361
 constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valleys
 between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the
 main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles
 from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on
 the east of the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain on which has been laid out
 the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Naval wire-
 less station, the Aden Protectorate Levy lines, and the golf
 course. Owing to lack of building space at Tawahi, dwelling-
 houses for senior Government officials have recently been con-
 structed here. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point
 near the peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the 241
 form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Aden
 Settlement. There are also privately-owned date palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions
 there is no regular cultivation in the Settlement.

PERIM.

Perim island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, is 133
 bare, rocky, and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, 134
 about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet
 (65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry
 watercourses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs,
 the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim harbour
 and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the
 island. Perim was at one time of importance as a coaling station, 1206
 and also from the Eastern Telegraph Company's station and 502
 Lloyd's signal station being situated there. 504]

Climate.

There is a third-class meteorological observatory in Aden 654
 under the superintendence of the Medical Officer in charge of 122
 the European General Hospital. The maximum day temperature
 recorded was 100.3 in June, and the minimum was 68.1
 in December. The rainfall totalled 8 centimetres. Hot
 sandy winds prevailed as usual during the south-west monsoon.
 There are no crops in Aden, which depends on supplies from 417
 other countries, principally India and the interior. 411

The climate of Aden from October to April, i.e. during the 132
 north-west monsoon, is cool and pleasant, especially from
 November to February. During the south-west monsoon, i.e.
 from June to September, a hot sandy wind known as Shimal
 prevails on the peninsula, but on its western side the breezes are

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Zanzibar and the Italian East African colonies. Indirectly, money-orders may be sent to nearly every country in the world. By far the greatest volume of traffic is between Aden and India. On an average about 6 lakhs are remitted to India by money-order annually. 655
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British postal-orders are on sale and are cashed at all sub-offices.

There is a Post Office Savings Bank. The amount standing to the credit of depositors in 1937 was about 6 lakhs. Interest is paid at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. 454

There is no internal telegraph system. The telephone system is described in the following paragraph. External telegraphic communication (both by cable and wireless) is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company. 206

Telegraphs.

External telegraphic communication with Aden is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company. This company was formed in 1872 to take over, and operate as a whole, cables between England and India, which had already been laid and were being worked under the control of several independent companies.

The formation of the Eastern Telegraph Company was followed by a steady development of the cable system, and Aden immediately became an important junction station, inasmuch as the Red Sea cables branch out from Aden to Bombay, Colombo, Seychelles and Zanzibar, and telegrams from England and the West generally, destined for India, Ceylon and the Far East, Mauritius and Madagascar, and East and South Africa were retransmitted from Aden into the corresponding cable eastwards.

Although, with modern improvements and inventions, retransmission by intermediate stations along a chain of cables is now done by automatic relays, Aden has always remained an important cable centre, and is in touch with all parts of the world through the communications system of Cable and Wireless Limited with which the Eastern Telegraph Company is now associated.

The Eastern Telegraph Company also operates a wireless station, maintaining point-to-point services between Aden and Berbera, Djibouti, Kamaran, Perim, Mukalla, Assab, Alula and Bahrain.

Direct communication with the Yemen is provided by means of a cable from Aden, which is landed at Sheikh Said on the Yemen coast opposite Perim.

The main cable office at Ras Boradli is always open for the reception and despatch of telegrams. There are branch offices at Steamer Point and Aden Camp, which serve the shipping and business centre.

Telephones.

- 206 The Government Telephone Exchange is worked on the central battery system and has a capacity of 200 exchange lines.

655

Early telephone developments in Aden were associated with the defence of the fortress. The first system (a magneto one) was installed and operated by the military authorities and later, when the Air Ministry became responsible for defence, the control of the telephones naturally passed to that Ministry.

From 1927 onwards endeavours were made to get the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department to accept responsibility for the system, but it was not till 1932 that the Indian Authorities took it over. By that time the magneto exchange and the overhead lines had reached the end of their useful life. The old system was therefore discontinued and a new central battery system constructed at a cost (including buildings) of about Rupees 1,30,000.

The present rates for direct connections are:—

	Ra.
Within a radius of 3 miles of the exchange	— per per annum.
For each additional half mile or fraction thereof	— —
An extension in the same building costs	Ra. 120/- per annum.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

- 653 The public works in Aden are managed by the Aden Port Trust who maintain a separate staff for this department. For this service the Port Trust are paid the actual expenditure of this department plus 7½ per cent. for office accommodation and other incidental expenses.

A general programme of minor works was carried out. Provision was also made for the construction of quarters for the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Education Officer, but these houses were only partially complete at the end of the year.

Two of the Political Officers' bungalows, started in December, 1936, were completed and occupied and the bungalow for the third Political Officer was started.

Works in connection with roads, the development of the water supply and the electricity supply were undertaken by the Aden Settlement.

The harbour and wharves are under the control of the Aden Port Trust. General works of improvement were carried out during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.**Judicial and Crime.**

- 692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—

REVIEW OF 1947

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Clairways, and the French Government to operate a number of scheduled local services. Numerous charter flights were allowed. 509

Post Trust

The activity of the post continued to increase. Receipts under all budget heads were expected to exceed the estimates and, in some cases, by a considerable margin. It is too early to judge what effect the economic crisis may have on the post. 504
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The supply of coal for bunkers continued to exceed pre-war figures by a large margin. The supply of oil-fuel for bunkers also exceeded pre-war figures.

Plans and estimates were undertaken for an extension of Maalla Wharf for lease to private interests and an order was placed in the United Kingdom for a small grab dredger.

Eighteen new harbour buoys were ordered from the United Kingdom and further anchors and mooring chain will be obtained in order to provide additional berths and modernise existing berths; provision is being made to accommodate vessels of greater length. The s.s. *Ile de France* visited Aden on several occasions. She is by far the largest vessel ever berthed at the port, her dimensions being 790 feet in length and over 34 feet in draught.

Posts and Telephones

There was a further increase in post office business during the year and accrued revenue was nearly two and a half times that earned in the last pre-war year. 651
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There was a small increase in the transit mail services on behalf of the Somali Coast countries and Eritrea. Parcel mails in each direction between Aden and the United Kingdom were as extensively used as in 1945, and there was a slight increase in the number of gift parcels despatched from Aden to the United Kingdom.

There was a marked improvement in the frequency and in the time of transit of surface mails to and from India and Great Britain. Steadily increasing use was made of air mail service between Aden and overseas countries.

On 31st March, 1947, the pre-war Empire "All Up" air mail scheme, which had been suspended since the outbreak of war in 1939, was abandoned by agreement of all participating countries, and was replaced by a new system of surcharged air mail and light letters. The annual subsidy to the Empire Air Mail Scheme was discontinued and from 1st April payment for the carriage of air mail was made by each postal administration in accordance with prescribed conveyance rates based on weight and mileage.

New air mail postage rates were introduced from 1st July. Substantial reductions were made in the former surcharged air mail to all countries and the light air letter rates were retained with a maximum of six pence to Empire countries.

Telephone development was completely checked by the delay in the 206

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ANNUAL REPORT: ADEN COLONY

- 206 delivery of telephone exchange-switchboard units, line equipment, and underground cables, which have been on order for some considerable time. The telephone exchange worked at full capacity.

ADMINISTRATION

Aden and Sheikh Othman Townships

- 632 The Township Authorities in the Fortress and in Sheikh Othman held their fortnightly meetings and dealt with a considerable amount of routine business, the results of which continued to supply and maintain the services necessary to the civic well-being of the communities.

It is hoped that local elections which the Government proposes to introduce in 1949 will awaken a new sense of responsibility amongst the townspeople which will assist the Township Authorities to use their powers to the best advantage of the community.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

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Ababa or Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), and French Somaliland (with connections as required to Kenya, Egypt, the United Kingdom and U.S.A.). 509

The Indian Airways Ltd. also operated charter flights between India, Aden and Kenya.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1947 was 2,448 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,937,553. The number of country craft entering the port during 1947 was 2,638 with an aggregate tonnage of 147,577. 505

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

Nationality	No.	Tonnage
British	1,417	5,391,683
French	25	314,161
Italian	169	308,248
American	225	1,009,131
Others	612	2,113,338
TOTAL	2,448	8,937,553

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Protectorate and one in Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Protectorate, three money-order offices in the Colony, one in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one in Kamaran. 205

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. Cable and Wireless (Mid-East) Ltd. maintain a cable station in Aden which provides cable communication to all parts of the world. They also operate a W/T station communicating with Mukalla, Seiyun and Kamaran, and also with adjacent countries including French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc. 206

Number of letters dealt with	1,931,817
Number of telephones	966

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

Major Myers, the archaeologist who was appointed in 1946 to survey antiquities in the Colony, left Aden in February, 1947. He intends to publish the results of his work as soon as his material has been fully examined. Since his departure the direction of antiquities has been in 172

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

205 There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money-order business is transacted at the three post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at the post office at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world by air mail is maintained through the airline services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. Air mail is also carried to Ethiopia by Ethiopian Airlines. Automatic telephone service is available at Aden and Sheikh Othman.

206 Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world is maintained by Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. from cable stations in Aden and Perim. Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. also maintain a wireless telegraph station in Aden for communication internally with Mukalla and Kamaran, and externally with British and French Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with	3,439,782
Number of telephones	1,059
Number of broadcasting stations	1
Number of wireless receiving licences	513
Number of radio diffusion subscribers	262

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 No archaeological excavation was carried out in either the Colony or the Protectorate during the year. A number of inscriptions, both in private hands in the Colony and in situ in the British area of the Western Aden Protectorate, were copied, and some of them will be published in 1949.

BRITISH COUNCIL

658 The Memorandum defining the aims and work of the British Council in the Colonies was received in September. The British Council is enjoined "to seek to stimulate and foster an interest in British culture by creating opportunities for those who are capable of pursuing such an interest to meet for courses of study, formal or informal discussions, lectures, dramatic performances, play readings, music, film shows and exhibitions of works of art, etc.," and further "to seek to encourage in this atmosphere the fullest possible intermingling of races."

The British Council had to withdraw from the teaching of English and Arabic in both the British institutions (for men and for women). The School Certificate class also had to be given up. As from the beginning of April, the twelve scholars who had been sent to the Sudan to be trained as teachers, and the cost of whom travel to and from and maintenance in the Sudan had previously been defrayed by the British Council, were taken over by the Aden Government Department of Education.

1948 was not, however, entirely a year of retrenchment. Extra-mural

ADMINISTRATION

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Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical staff and lighthouse staff.

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supply.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorates, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorates; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorates include the island of Socatra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorates is largely tribal custom, but in certain districts the Sherif's code of Modern law is recognised, especially in the Qr'ati States of Shihir and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghaleb al Qr'ati, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Portman Township Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Jalamia and Foinada with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority is known as Shakh Osman Township Authority and takes its name from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European, situated some four miles from the Jalamia. The area governed by it includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area of Shakh Osman as their main shopping centre and the place in which they find their single means of recreation. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character, such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary

COMMUNICATIONS

45

All roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced.

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The Colony has:

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<i>Bituminous</i>	<i>Water bound</i>	<i>Unmade</i>	
<i>Macadam Roads</i>	<i>Macadam Roads</i>	<i>Roads</i>	<i>Total</i>
56.07 miles	6.20 miles	11.9 miles	74.27 miles

The Development Committee has recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony be used for improving roads, and £37,500 of this sum was spent in making up new roads in 1949 and 1950.

The roads are well sign-posted and traffic lines provided where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on dangerous bends and some narrow roads. All street lighting is by electricity, and most main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are lighted.

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The expenditure on roads during the years 1949 and 1950 was £34,000.

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The following vehicles were registered at the Police Traffic Office:

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	1949	1950
Taxis	196	196
Omni-buses	61	61
Private cars	1,419	1,113
Commercial vehicles	327	323
Motor cycles	74	74
Horse gharrys	12	6
Camel carts:		
Water carts	30	36
Loading carts	58	64
Bicycles	132	126

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, or one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world is maintained mainly by the use of the British Overseas Airways Corporation service.

205

Cable & Wireless Ltd. provide cable and telegraphic communication with all parts of the world and operate a wireless telegraph station which works to Perim Island, Kamaran, Mikalla and Seyun in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and to adjacent countries, i.e. French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, Yemen, etc.

206

The overseas radio-telephone service with the United Kingdom was formally opened on 17th July, 1950, by the Secretary of State and His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion. The service is also extended to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and it is hoped that eventually it will be available to India.

The automatic telephone exchange continues to be congested and there can be no substantial improvement until a new exchange

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ADEN COLONY

and cabling scheme are installed. Plans to this end are now nearing completion.

The following are statistics of posts, telephones and wireless receiving licences :

	1949	1950
Number of letters	4,130,000	4,312,000
Number of telephones	1,217	1,338
Number of wireless receiving licences ..	894	904

CIVIL AVIATION

Considerable development has taken place in the last year as a result of the British Overseas Airways Corporation's decision to base their Red Sea area services on Aden, and to form a subsidiary organisation under the name of Aden Airways. Aden is now the air capital of the region and regular and reliable services are available to all the surrounding territories. Special pilgrim services are run to Mecca, including direct flights from Mukalla to Jeddah.

As a result of agreement reached with the Royal Air Force, a civil airport is being constructed within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormakur. The Colony is indebted to His Majesty's Government for an allocation of £36,000 to defray the capital cost of this scheme, the grant being made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The opening of the Civil Airport has necessitated the appointment of an Airport Manager and staff, and the department is now able to provide down to date flight information service for enquirers in Aden.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1949 was 3,901 with an aggregate tonnage of 15,751,064 and in 1950 the number was 4,283 with a tonnage of 17,964,884.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1949 was 2,199 with an aggregate tonnage of 154,854 and in 1950 1,643 with a tonnage of 128,201.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the years 1949 and 1950 :

				1949	No.	Tonnage
Nationality						
British ..	..	..	..	..	2,244	9,806,420
French ..	..	..	..	..	72	372,254
Italian ..	..	..	..	..	228	635,614
American ..	..	..	..	..	75	228,777
Others ..	..	..	..	..	1,182	4,930,999
					<u>3,901</u>	<u>15,751,064</u>

52

ADEN COLONY

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

The Protectorate includes the island of Socatra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Muslim law is recognised, especially in the Qa'ali State of Shihir and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Sa'ib bin Ghaleb al Qa'ali K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortresses Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Osman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,000.

In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortresses Township Authority, up to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

ADEN COLONY

509 Airways Limited, Air India International, B.O.A.C., Ethiopian Airlines Incorporated, and Murrir. Aden Airways Limited connects Aden Colony with the Protectorate through its twice weekly service to Mukheia and weekly service to Riyan, with extensions on alternate weeks to Qain and Ghurf. The Company also maintained twice weekly services to and from Cairo through Asmara, Port Sudan and Jeddah, with a weekly stop at Kamaran, Djibouti and Asseb. A weekly service was operated to and from Khartoum via Djibouti and Asmara. Another weekly service operated to Harar, Mogadishu and Mombasa. Harar was the final destination of a flight operating weekly through Berbera. Aden Airways flights to Ethiopia operated weekly to Dire-Dawa returning via Djibouti, and twice weekly to Addis Ababa via Djibouti and Dire-Dawa (omitting Dire-Dawa on one out-ward flight). A weekly service was inaugurated by Aden Airways to Karachi via Riyan and Bahrain but was subsequently withdrawn through restrictions being imposed by the Saudi Arabian authorities on flights across the "Empty Quarter".

Air India International, using Constellation aircraft, operated a weekly service from Bombay to Nairobi via Karachi and Aden without commercial rights on the sector Aden-Nairobi. A fortnightly tourist service using Skymaster aircraft on the same route was added in December, 1952.

B.O.A.C. commenced a weekly return service with Hermes aircraft on the route London-Rome-Cairo-Aden-Nairobi in May, 1952.

Ethiopian Airlines Inc. operated a daily passenger/freight service by Dakota between Addis Ababa and Aden via Dire-Dawa and Djibouti with one additional weekly passenger service. After the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea one of the freighter services was re-routed and another service added.

Murrir commenced operations to Aden with Viking aircraft in May, 1951, maintaining a twice weekly service from Cairo via Asmara calling at Khartoum and Jeddah alternately.

A steady increase has been apparent in the number of civil aircraft landing in the Colony. Landings during 1952 totalled 1,713 compared with 1,498 in 1951.

POSTS.

205 There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. The following items of mail were dealt with:

1951	1952
4,958,800	5,723,000

206 An automatic telephone system is in operation in Aden and Sheikh Othman. An overseas radio-telephone service provides communication with the United Kingdom and Kenya and in 1952 the service was extended to certain places on the continent of Europe and to the

PRESS, BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION SERVICES 49206

United States of America and Canada. In 1951 there were 1,400 telephones in use and in 1952 there were 1,496.

The telephone service cannot cope with the demands made upon it and plans to extend it were completed in 1951. It is hoped that in 1954 it will be possible to meet all demands.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. External cable telegraphic communication is provided by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd., and they also operate various services to places including Porim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Sal'on.

There were 1,022 radio receiving licences issued in 1951 and 1,044 in 1952.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Information Services

PRESS

The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden: 204

Official Government Gazette	English Weekly
Reuters Bulletin	English Daily (Recessed) for subscribers only.
Fanar Al Jarirah	Arabic Weekly
Al Nahda	Arabic Weekly
Alkhar Al Jannah	Arabic Weekly
Al Fadhol	Arabic Weekly

During 1951-52 a sum of £31,965 was provided to set up a Government printing press. The building of the premises was begun in November, 1951, but the machinery and equipment had not been entirely installed by the end of 1952.

BROADCASTING

There is no local broadcasting system in the Colony. Reasonably 207 good reception, however, is possible throughout the year from the B.B.C. and from stations in the Middle East which broadcast regular programmes in English and Arabic.

Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd. have a station which can be used on request.

INFORMATION SERVICES

In March, 1952, the Public Relations and Information Office was 447 closed down and most of its activities absorbed into other Government 204 departments, a move undertaken in the interests of economy and in 346 the belief that increased efficiency and service to the public would result.

The main activities of the Office prior to March, 1952, were the publication of bulletins in English and Arabic on departmental activities and special topics of interest, the arrangement of occasional press conferences with departmental heads, and the regular distribu-

ADMINISTRATION

55

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable, which became unserviceable in that year, and it was decided not to repair it. A wireless set is maintained by the Police. 206

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. In both the Western and the Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent. 643 000

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

In addition under the provision of the Kamaran Order in Council 1949, the Governor of the Colony is also Governor of Kamaran, a small island about 200 miles north of Perim on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. This island was formerly the site of a quarantine station but the station has been reduced to a care and maintenance basis. 643

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local Government bodies in the Colony. The larger is known as Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 80,000 to 100,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 30,000 persons, nearly all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500. 632 161 361

The Fortress Township Authority now includes three elected members in addition to four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. At the 1951 elections two Arabs and one Pakistani, who unfortunately died during the period of his service, were elected. At the by-election an Arab newspaper editor was elected. Both the general and the by-election passed off without incident. 632 666

The qualifications for a voter are Aden or British birth and two years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence. In addition a voter must be a male of over twenty-one years and own property worth Sh.1,200, or pay rent of Sh.18 a month, or have an income Sh.200 a month. A candidate must be of Aden or British birth and possess the qualifications of a voter. At the 1951 elections the electoral roll for the Fortress Township contained the names of 4,930 persons. In the Sheikh Othman Township Authority area the people are not so developed politically and a fully nominated Authority is retained with three officials, one Arab resident and one European resident as members. 666 632 632

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities and the control of building operations.

ADEN COLONY AND PROTECTORATE 113

Britain provide for post-secondary education, but it is hoped eventually to develop Aden College to university standard. Working-class houses were being built to replace insanitary houses of matting, but the shortage of housing remained one of the most important problems. In 1952 a scheme which had been under discussion in Aden for five years, to supplement the existing civil hospital of 350 beds with a new 600-bed hospital, received Colonial Office approval. However, rising costs and delays in the supply of equipment have caused the postponement of plans to provide water-borne sewerage and to expand the electricity supply and the automatic telephone system, which were desirable to keep pace with the large increase in population.

Cable & Wireless Ltd provide cable and telegraph communication with all parts of the world and operate a radio telegraph station working to the countries of the southern Red Sea area. In 1950 a radio-telephone service was opened to Great Britain and the three British East African territories. In 1950 BOAC made Aden the base for its Red Sea services and formed a subsidiary organization called Aden Airways; regular services are available to all the surrounding territories by these and other air lines. The terminal building of a civil airport is still under construction. The garrison is under the command of the senior RAF Officer, Aden. Apart from RAF personnel the Aden levies, which are recruited locally and number some 2,000 men, are available for service in the Colony and on special duties in the Protectorate.

History

In Himyarite times and earlier, traffic in incense gave considerable prosperity to what is now Aden Protectorate. The main incense road to the Mediterranean, through Sana, Mecca, and Petra, started from Husn al-Ghorab (Raven Castle), a tiny rock-island off the Hadramaut coast, some 200 miles east of modern Aden. This land route survived with diminishing importance until about the sixteenth century. Towards the end of that century English traders began to look East, and in 1600 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the East India Company. Its primary object was to establish British trade in India in competition with their maritime rivals, the Portuguese and Dutch. As a first exploit an expedition was dispatched to Aden and the Red Sea, but, failing to open up a factory at Socotra, it was withdrawn in 1608. Next year a second expedition reached Aden, but Turkish permission to establish a factory was refused. In 1614 the Dutch, who had formed a rival East India Company